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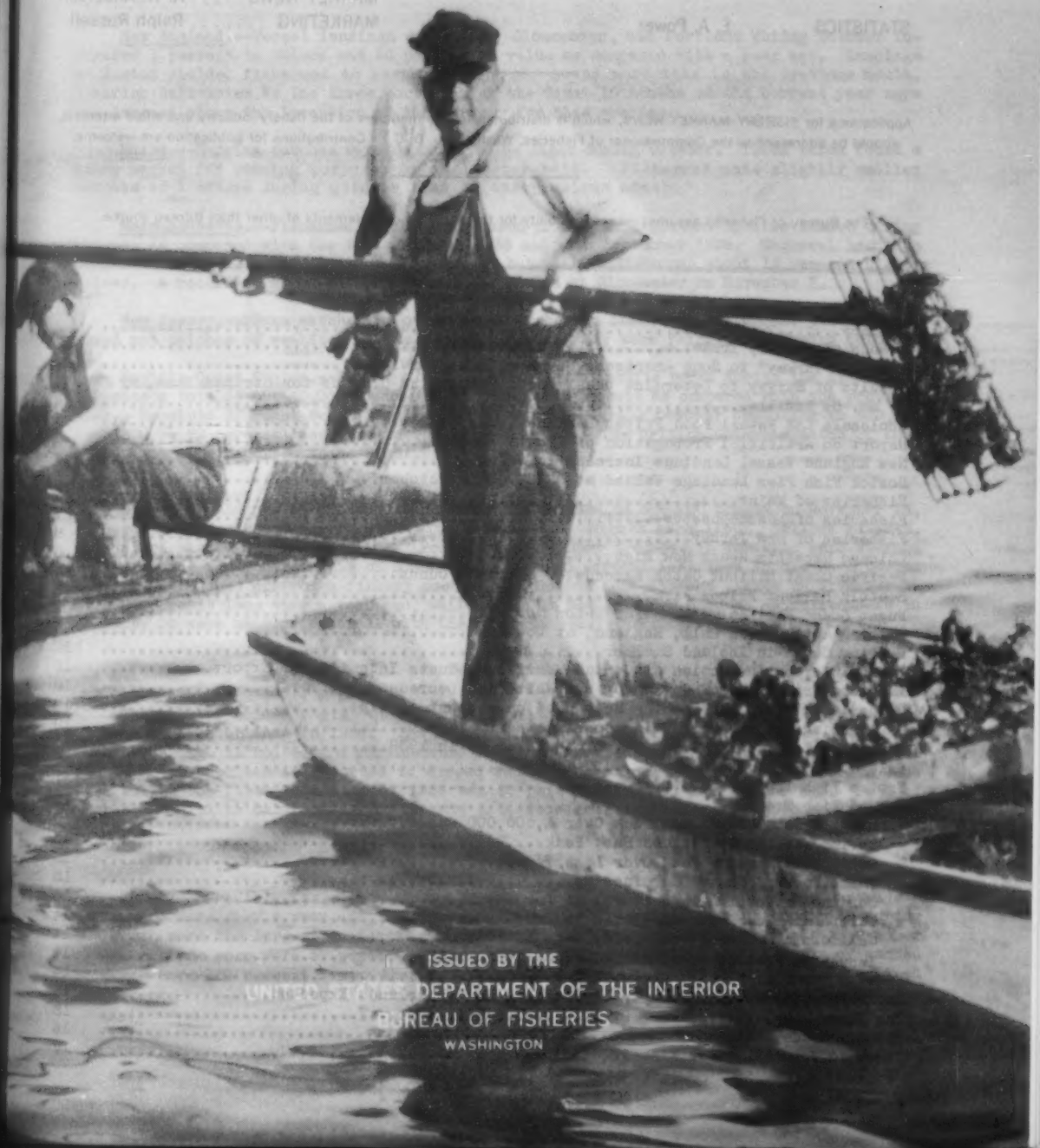
FISHERY MARKET NEWS

DECEMBER 1939



ISSUED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES
WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

December 1939 | Washington, D. C. | Vol. 1, No. 12

SUMMARY

New England.--Vessel landings at Boston, Gloucester, and Portland during October increased 1 percent in volume and 20 percent in value as compared with a year ago. Landings at Boston yielded fishermen an average of ½¢ per pound more than in the previous month. Rosefish deliveries to the three ports during the first 10 months of the current year were the largest since the inception of the fishery for this species.

Maine.--Herring catches were reported to be light during October. Those taken found a ready market for canning purposes or as lobster bait. Fishermen made slightly smaller catches of lobsters during October than in the previous month.

Massachusetts.--Fishermen received increased prices for important species landed during October as compared with the same month in 1938 and with September 1939. Mackerel landings at Boston in October were less than a year ago but yielded fishermen about 12 percent higher prices. A record cargo of salted mackerel was landed at Gloucester on November 2.

New Jersey.--Fluke catches by otter trawl fishermen increased during the past season. Pound net catches of weakfish in the vicinity of Cape May were fairly good during October.

Pacific Coast States.--Landings of halibut at North Pacific ports during the 1939 halibut season totaled 49,440,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent as compared with the previous year. Receipts of Puget Sound chum salmon at Seattle during October amounting to 820,186 pounds were 79 percent less than in the previous year. The British Columbia catch of chum salmon was also reported to be light.

Frozen Fish

Domestic holdings of frozen fishery products totaled 84,506,000 pounds on November 15, a decrease of 9 percent as compared with a year ago. Stocks of halibut, pollock fillets, and salmon showed a marked decline. Freezings of fishery products in domestic cold-storage plants during the month ending on November 15 were 18 percent less than in the same period last year. Stocks of frozen fishery products in Boston cold-storage plants on November 29 were 24 percent less than a year ago, while those in New York and Chicago establishments on November 30 were nearly identical with the previous year.

Canned Fish

The pack of canned shrimp during the current season is reported to be approximately 10 percent greater than in 1938. The California production of canned sardines is greater than a year ago in spite of a considerable delay in the opening of the season. The pack of canned Maine sardines is reported to exceed that for any year on record. California tuna pack during the first 10 months of 1939 was 20 percent greater than a year ago. Pack of canned mackerel in California from January 1 to October 31, 1939, was 23 percent less than in 1938.

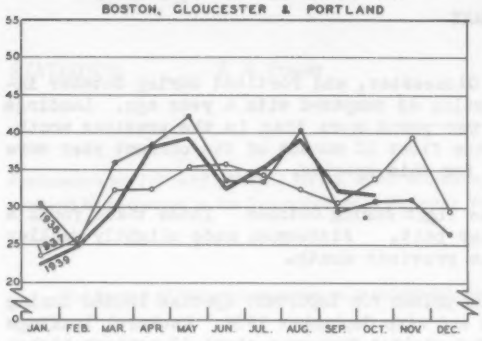
Foreign Trade

Imports of edible fishery products during October 1939 totaled 35,937,000 pounds--16 percent more than a year ago. Receipts of canned sardines from foreign countries during the month were the largest in recent years. Exports of edible fishery products in October of the current year were 52 percent greater than in the previous month. Exports of canned sardines were 181 percent larger than in October 1939, while those of canned salmon declined 45 percent.

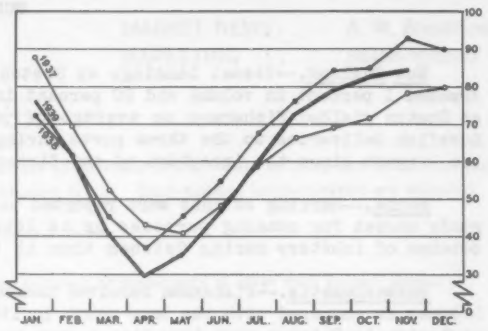
TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

In millions of pounds

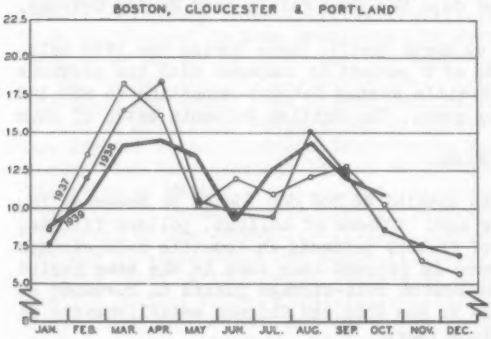
VESSEL LANDINGS, ALL FRESH FISH
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



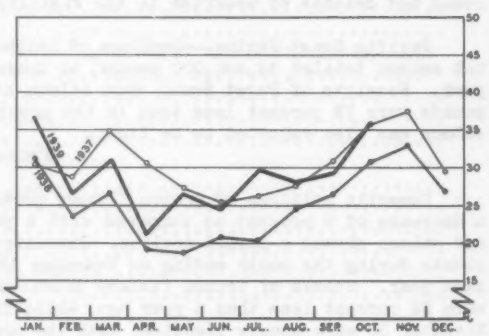
DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



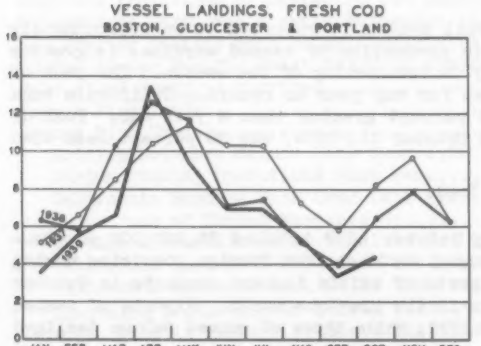
VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH HADDOCK
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



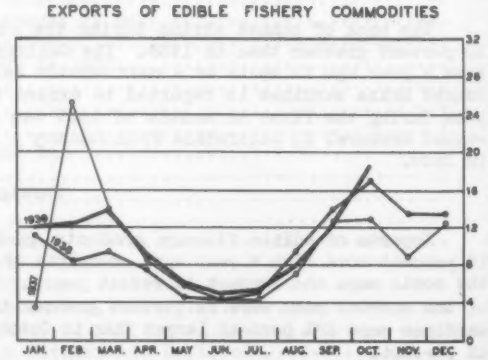
IMPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH COD
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



EXPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



FISH IS "TURKEY" TO SOME AMERICANS

By Norman D. Jarvis, Associate Technologist
Division of Fishery Industries

U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

We are apt to be intolerant in our food preferences. Most American people are inclined to think that Christmas requires the serving of turkey as the main dish, but fish is "turkey" to many Americans of foreign ancestry or origin.

While most of us are wondering how big a turkey we can afford to buy, our people in Scandinavian colonies are preparing "lutefisk" in large quantities for the Christmas and New Year holidays. Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes at times may differ among themselves, but all agree that the holidays haven't been properly celebrated if lutefisk hasn't been served as the main dish, piled high in quivering white jelly-like flakes, with a covering of melted butter or milk gravy, and garnished with "lingon" berries.

In the old country, Scandinavians prepare their own lutefisk from the dried fish, but it requires much time and care, so in this country the Scandinavian-American buys the prepared lutefisk at the delicatessen or fancy grocery store. Cooking, however, is done at home.

Lutefisk is prepared from stockfish which in turn is prepared from various species of the cod family by drying in the air and sun without the use of salt. Such species as ling and haddock are used in making stockfish but that prepared from cod is held to be the fancy quality. First grade stockfish should have a clear golden color, and be so thin and dry along the backbone that the vertebrae can be counted. It looks like thin pieces of very knotty hickory wood. Stockfish is cured in this country at points in western Alaska, but most of the lutefisk sold here is made from fish imported from Norway in burlap-covered bales.

Eels, popular in Europe, have a limited sale in this country during most of the year, but just before Christmas many eels are brought into New York City for the Italian-American trade. Live eels only are in demand as this trade accepts only the freshest and best. To insure quality, the customer prefers to have his eels, like poultry, killed to order. Fishermen from Eastport, Maine, to Crisfield, Maryland, are busy catching eels for a month or more before Christmas to supply the New York holiday market. Each fisherman has a pen, or "live box", in shallow water where the eels can be held alive until the buyer sends a tank truck to transport them to market. The New York Christmas market takes about 300,000 pounds of eels every year. Of this amount local fishermen can supply only a small part, so large quantities are brought down the Hudson River from Canada in tank barges. This influx of eels at Christmas time has led to the popular belief that eels are the "Italian turkey". However, eels are provided as the principal dish on Christmas Eve, since the day before Christmas is a day of abstinence in the Roman Catholic Church, and they are not eaten on Christmas Day unless in some such form as pickled in antipasto.

The humble carp is the principal dish on Christmas Eve in most Polish households in the Middle West or other localities in this country having a Polish population. Carp in "Polish sauce" also is a favorite dish for the Christmas holidays among Germans and immigrants from other middle European countries. Thousands of carp are fattened for months to be in prime condition for the holiday trade. Just before Christmas they will be taken to market in tank trucks because, like eels, if carp are to bring good prices in the Christmas market, they must be sold to the consumer while alive.

That portion of our population which is of Spanish descent favors some dish prepared from dry salt cod as the center of their Christmas Eve supper. Probably the favorite among such dishes is "Bacalao Biscayenne".

Octopus cooked in olive oil is a favorite dish of the Christmas and New Year season among the Greek sponge fishermen of Florida, and with our Greek population in other parts of this country.

Oriental settlements on our Pacific coast insist on red snapper for the proper celebration of the New Year holiday. From Seattle, San Francisco, or Los Angeles our Oriental-Americans send to the Gulf coast for red snapper, which will appear later on their New Year holiday tables. They are cooked whole, thus preserving the beautiful skin. A "sweet-sour" sauce surrounds the cooked fish.

The Japanese, especially those born in Japan, retain many of the holiday customs of their native country. To them a salted salmon is the most acceptable New Year's gift. Frequently it is cut in thin strips and eaten without any other preparation. Served in this way, it makes a very tasty relish or appetizer, as the writer can testify from personal experience.

Complete recipes for the preparation and cooking of lutefisk; carp, with Polish sauce; eels, Italian style; and Bacalao may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Fisheries.

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RESULTS OF SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE IMPORTANT SPAWNING GROUNDS FOR STRIPED BASS

By Wm. C. Neville, In Charge, Shore Investigations
Division of Scientific Inquiry

U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

Additional information on the location and importance of reproduction areas for striped bass along the Atlantic coast was obtained during the current summer as a result of a survey conducted under the supervision of the author in the Chesapeake Bay; Delaware Bay; and numerour rivers and coastal waters of New Jersey, New York, and southern New England. These observations to determine the success of spawning and survival of small striped bass during the past two years were made in cooperation with the Chesapeake Bay Biological Laboratory in Maryland; the Narragansett Bay Biological Laboratory in Rhode Island; fish and game commissions of the States of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and voluntarily with numerous sport and commercial striped bass fishermen.

Spawning grounds of significant importance were located in the Maryland waters of Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, and the lower Hudson River (New York). A detailed survey of the lower Chesapeake Bay and the North Carolina waters was not made during the past summer but results of study in previous years by other investigators indicate that these areas may also be important in the reproduction of striped bass.

It is of interest that no collection of baby bass, the product of the 1939 spawning, was made in the coastal rivers of New Jersey, such as the Great Egg Harbor, Mullica, Toms, Manasquan, and Shrewsbury Rivers; nor were any small sizes of bass collected in the bays and other inshore waters of Long Island and southern New England. In the latter region observations were made in the Connecticut River; Narragansett Bay;and the shore waters of Cape Cod, including Buzzards Bay. In the various coastal rivers, attempts to collect small sizes of fish were made at various points from the mouth to the upper part of the river. This was done because it is known that the striped bass spawn in the fresh or brackish water but that the small fish--several months old--are usually found relatively more numerous in the brackish water of the known spawning regions.

In an effort to check on the reliability of the results of the survey work, interviews were held with numerous sport and commercial striped bass fishermen especially in those areas that appeared unproductive as spawning and nursery grounds. Practically none of these bass fishermen of long experience had ever caught or heard of a ripe female striped bass being caught in most of the waters in which no baby bass were caught by the survey unit. In addition, numerous baitmen were contacted in these localities since these fishermen use small mesh nets capable of catching small sizes of baby bass if such are present. Virtually none of these baitmen had, however, caught any baby bass in 1939; nor had they ever caught small bass in their long years of the business extending over periods as long as 10 to 15 years. Numerous other young fish, such as weakfish, bluefish, winter flounders, summer flounders, kingfish, butterfish, menhaden, and shad, are often quite common in the hauls for bait fishes.

It appears, therefore, that large areas of the Atlantic coast are unproductive as spawning and nursery grounds for the striped bass. Observations will be conducted next year to determine the relative importance of the definitely known spawning grounds in North Carolina, Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, and the Hudson River. Results of study to date indicate that the more southern areas, particularly Chesapeake Bay, are perhaps of major importance in producing most of the supply of striped bass that becomes available along the Atlantic coast.

The apparent lack of spawning striped bass in such regions as the coastal rivers of New Jersey and the waters of Long Island and southern New England is of considerable biological importance. It is known that populations of adult fish winter in many of these waters. Most of this population during the past winter was composed of fish of an age and size that do spawn in the spring--May and June--in other localities such as the upper waters of the Chesapeake Bay; yet in the spring of this year practically no ripe fish were reported caught in these wintering spots in northern waters extending from the central coast of New Jersey to southern Massachusetts, with the exception of the Hudson River.

It is known that at least part of the wintering stock began to migrate to more easterly and northerly waters beginning in the spring of the year; yet no reports have been received of female fish, either fully ripe or approaching full development of the eggs, having been caught along the path of this migration. No definite explanation is available as yet why, for example, a five-year-old striped bass will spawn in the upper waters of Chesapeake Bay during the spring of the year and why fish of the same age apparently will not spawn in the same environmental conditions in numerous rivers and inshore coastal waters of sections of New Jersey, Long Island, and southern New England.

Results of the current summer's work also indicate relatively unsuccessful reproduction of striped bass in 1938 and 1939 despite the presence of one of the largest brood stocks on record. This spawning stock consists principally of the record 1934 year class, a large percentage of which can be supposed to have spawned in 1938 and practically all of them in 1939, especially in southern waters such as the Chesapeake Bay. The comparative scarcity of small sizes of striped bass, the product of either the 1938 or 1939 spawning, has been indicated from collections conducted during the current season. This supports the opinion based on results of previous study that a large spawning stock of striped bass does not necessarily produce successfully a large brood of young fish. Observations on the productiveness of the spawning grounds for striped bass will be conducted next year to permit a check on the results of study to date.

In addition, tagging experiments to obtain more detailed information on the seasonal migrations of bass, the sources of supply in our various Atlantic Coast States, and the effect of fishing intensity on the supply are being conducted during this fall and will be continued during the winter months at various points along the coast from North Carolina to Massachusetts.

Results of this study of spawning and nursery areas for the striped bass and of tagging experiments are of value in determining the effectiveness of prevailing regulatory measures and the need of modifications or additional productive or restrictive legislations. The results to date are already being considered in connection with the question of whether more restrictive legislation intended to improve or maintain the abundance of striped bass is necessary in some of our Atlantic Coast States.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES DECLINE

Wholesale prices for all commodities declined 0.1 percent during the week ending November 25 and 0.3 percent during the four weeks since October 28, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wholesale food prices decreased 0.4 percent during each of the same periods but still remain 7.9 percent above those of August 26, just preceding the outbreak of the European war.

Preliminary figures indicate that the retail cost of food declined 1.3 percent between September 19 and October 17. Food costs decreased in 45 of the 51 cities covered by the Bureau, lower prices being reported for 33 items, higher prices for 20, and no change for 9. Meats decreased 4.9 percent, prices being lower for every item in the group except canned salmon. Pink salmon rose 3.6 percent, averaging 14.2 cents for a 16-ounce can as compared with 13.7 cents the previous month. Red salmon retailed at an average of 24.8 cents, up 1.6 percent from 24.4 cents in September.

REPORT ON ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF TROUTS ISSUED

The Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of the Interior has recently released Fisheries Document No. 955 entitled "Artificial Propagation of Brook Trout and Rainbow Trout, with Notes on Three Other Species". This document, prepared by Glen C. Leach, Chief of the Bureau's Division of Fish Culture, includes information on such factors as the physical characteristics of the several species covered in the report, their range, spawning seasons, hatchery equipment and facilities, egg production, incubation, distribution of eggs and small fish, and allied considerations. The complete report is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, this city, for 20 cents.

NEW ENGLAND VESSEL LANDINGS INCREASE IN VALUE

Fishing vessels landed 31,841,000 pounds of fishery products, valued at $918,000, at the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, during October. This was an increase of 1 percent in quantity and 20 percent in value as compared with the same month in 1938. The principal items landed in October of the current year were haddock, 10,920,000 pounds; rosefish, 8,373,000 pounds; cod, 4,364,000 pounds; pollock, 2,213,000 pounds; flounders, 1,948,000 pounds; and hake, 1,598,000 pounds. Although the total landings of all species for October 1939 were nearly identical with those in the same month last year, receipts of individual items showed wide variation. Species showing marked increases were haddock, the landings of which increased 29 percent; and rosefish, which increased 46 percent. Landings of cod decreased 38 percent, hake 19 percent, pollock 38 percent, and mackerel 40 percent. Prices for all important items except flounders were greater than a year ago, and fishermen received an average of 2.88 cents per pound for the catch landed in October of the current year as compared with 2.43 cents last year.

A total of 324,956,000 pounds of fishery products, valued at $7,851,000, were landed at the three ports during the first 10 months of 1939. This is a decrease of 5 percent in quantity but an increase of 4 percent in value as compared with the same period last year. Three species accounted for 78 percent of the total quantity landed during the current year. These were haddock, 120,531,000 pounds, an increase of less than 1 percent as compared with the same period in 1938; rosefish, 66,266,000 pounds, an increase of 15 percent; and cod, 65,403,000 pounds, a decrease of 15 percent. Other important items were flounders, 16,903,000 pounds; pollock, 14,725,000 pounds; mackerel, 11,024,000 pounds; and whiting, 10,637,000 pounds. Prices for all important items except flounders, mackerel, swordfish, and whiting increased during the current year. As a result of this increase, vessel fishermen have received a greater income from their catch than last year in spite of the decline in the volume of the catch.

Landings of rosefish at the three ports during the first 10 months of the year were the largest since the inception of the fishery and were within 326,000 pounds of the record catch amounting to 66,592,000 pounds made in 1936.

BOSTON FISH PIER LANDINGS VALUED AT $715,000 IN OCTOBER

During October the price for fishery products landed at the Boston Fish Pier and sold through the New England Fish Exchange reached the year's peak, averaging 3.34¢ per pound for 623 fares totaling 21.396,000 pounds, according to the Boston Fishery Market News office. Although the catch was almost 2 million pounds under that taken in September, the value to

the fishermen was $715,000, or $51,000 greater, due to an average increase of practically ½¢ per pound. Landings were also about 1 million pounds under October a year ago, but a 24 percent increase in the average price yielded the fishermen an additional $116,000.

All important species taken by offshore vessels participated in the price increase over September. Haddock, with the largest individual landings for the month, 4,830,000 pounds, increased to 3.98¢ from an average of 3.13¢ per pound. Scrod haddock, with 4,188,000 pounds, gained proportionately, rising to 2.79¢ from 2.16¢ per pound. Along with a 19 percent increase in rosefish (redfish) landings to 2,267,000 pounds, the average price jumped 18 percent from 1.44¢ to 1.70¢ per pound. Market cod also sold at a considerably higher price--3.42¢ per pound as compared with 2.76¢--despite landings of 1,950,000 pounds, 14 percent over September.

FISHERIES OF MAINE

Haddock.--Landings of haddock were reported as small during October along the central section of the Maine coast, and many of the markets as far west as Rockland were supplied from Eastport.

Herring.--According to information furnished by the Bureau's agent in Maine, herring catches were very light throughout the month of October; however, there was a brisk demand for herring both for canning purposes and for lobster bait.

Lobsters.--The October production was said to have been slightly below that of the previous month. Prices were unsteady.

FISHERIES OF MASSACHUSETTS

In general, prices of commercially important species of fish showed substantial gains during October 1939 as compared with either October 1938 or September 1939, according to the Bureau's agent in Massachusetts.

Haddock.--Less haddock and haddock scrod were landed in October than in September, but there was an average price increase of approximately 28 percent during this period.

Mackerel.--Landings at Boston during October were below those of the same month in 1938; however, prices were reported by the Bureau's agent as about 12 percent higher than in October last year.

Pollock.--Landings of pollock at Gloucester during October by the gill net fleet have been heavy. On October 30, 16 arrivals at this port totaled 103,000 pounds of fish, of which 98,000 pounds were pollock. Prices were above those paid to the fishermen the previous month.

Rosefish.--Landings at Gloucester have been heavy during the latter part of October and early November. A sharp price increase is noted as compared with the corresponding period in 1938.

Swordfish.--A swordfish weighing 820 pounds dressed was received in Boston from Nova Scotia recently. Since the fish in the round approximated 1,100 pounds, it is thought that this was one of the largest of this species ever recorded.

General.--A single cargo of 220,000 pounds of salted mackerel, which is claimed to be one of the largest deliveries of this product on record, was landed at Gloucester on November 2. Total landings of all species at Boston Fish Pier during the first 10 months of 1939 amounted to 231,769,000 pounds, or 10 percent less than during the same months in 1938. From April 15, 1939, to October 1, 1939, a period of 5½ months, the new fish pier at Gloucester received about 14,500,000 pounds of fish from craft making deliveries to that port, according to figures compiled by the Maritime Association. From these data it may be expected that the pier will handle approximately 30,000,000 pounds of fish annually.

FISHERIES OF NEW JERSEY

Fluke.--An increase in the abundance of otter trawl fluke was noted this season; however, the fish appear to have been somewhat smaller in size than usual. The few large fluke occurring in the trawl catches have commanded good prices during the three months ending with November.

Menhaden.--Reports indicate that both the demand and the market value of menhaden oil have risen sharply this fall.

Squeteagues.--Although pound net catches of squeteagues (weakfish) in the vicinity of Cape May were reported by the Bureau's agent in New Jersey as fairly good during October, the total catch for the season is well under that of last year. Prices to the fishermen remained low during October.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS REACH NEW HIGH

Receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products at the Chicago Wholesale Fish Market during October were the highest on record since the inauguration of the Fishery Market News Service in that city on September 1, 1938. During the month 83 classifications of seafood, amounting to 5,658,000 pounds, were received. Compared with the similar period a year ago, the current receipts were 76 percent higher. Halibut and shrimp, fishery products taken in the North Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, respectively, arrived in quantity. Record halibut shipments reached 892,000 pounds, 38 percent being frozen. Shrimp receipts totaled 821,000 pounds, 6 percent of which was frozen. Most of the halibut was caught by U. S. vessels, landed in British Columbia, and shipped in bond. The bulk of the shrimp originated in Texas.

During the first 10 months of the current year the Chicago Fish Market handled a total of 38,815,000 pounds of fish and shellfish, an average of almost 4 million pounds per month. Halibut was the species received in the largest quantity with receipts of 5,630,000 pounds. Wisconsin, with shipments totaling 4,802,000 pounds, led all points in supplying Chicago with fishery products. Eight Canadian Provinces furnished 11,712,000 pounds; however, a considerable proportion of these shipments included catches of halibut, sablefish, and salmon made by U. S. vessels and shipped through Canada in bond. Thirty-six percent of the Chicago receipts during the 10-month period arrived by express. Rail freight transported 34 percent and motor-trucks, 30 percent.

PACIFIC COAST HALIBUT CATCH EXCEEDS 49 MILLION POUNDS

During the 1939 halibut season which started on April 1 and closed October 28, there were approximately 49,440,000 pounds of halibut landed at Pacific coast ports north of the Columbia River, or an increase of nearly one million pounds as compared with the 1938 landings of 48,549,000 pounds, according to the Seattle office of the Fishery Market News Service.

Preliminary total landings at leading Pacific coast ports indicate that Prince Rupert, B. C., received over 3 million pounds more halibut in 1939 than in 1938, while Alaska and Seattle receipts decreased. However, Seattle still leads the other ports with 20,100,000 pounds, or 41 percent of the total, while Prince Rupert follows with 38 percent.

Halibut Landings at Certain Pacific Coast Ports

Ports	1939 1/		1938	
	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
Seattle, Wash.	20,100,000	41	20,910,000	43
Alaska ports	7,000,000	14	8,297,000	17
Prince Rupert, B. C.	18,923,100	38	15,845,700	33
Vancouver, B. C.	2,888,100	6	2,817,000	6

1/ Preliminary figures.

SEATTLE HALIBUT PRICES FIRM

During the 1939 season fishermen received an average of 8.65 cents per pound for halibut landed at Seattle as compared with the 1938 season average of 8.20 cents, or an increase of 5 percent. Average prices paid for Seattle halibut landings by months during 1939 indicate a steady rise in returns to the fishermen, as compared with a year ago.

Seattle Halibut Prices

Month	1939 Average per lb.	1938 Average per lb.
	Cents	Cents
April	7.52	7.30
May	7.51	7.36
June	7.37	7.13
July	7.86	7.83
August	9.67	8.98
September	11.50	10.05
October	11.14	10.95
Season	8.65	8.20

PUGET SOUND FALL SALMON RUN FAR BELOW NORMAL

During October the run of chum or fall salmon in Puget Sound usually is very heavy and large quantities of this species are frozen in Seattle for the winter and spring frozen salmon market throughout the country. In October 1938, nearly 4 million pounds of chum salmon were landed in Seattle; most of it for cold-storage stocks. During October 1939, however, according to the Seattle office of the Fishery Market News Service, only 820,186 pounds were received in Seattle, a decrease of over 3 million pounds. With the exception of this season, the chum or fall salmon fishery in Puget Sound had been very satisfactory for the past few years. Since this species is not taken by commercial trollers or sport fishermen, it was believed that the fish were increasing in numbers. Purse seiners and gill netters reported chum salmon scarcer than at any time they could remember, puzzling everyone for a reason to explain the enormous decrease. It is possible that the runs to date have eluded the purse seiners and gill netters, since there appears to be plenty of salmon reaching the spawning grounds of various rivers in Puget Sound.

Prices for chum salmon reached a new high this season with the fresh fish dealers and cannery operators both paying 4 cents per pound on the fishing grounds. During 1938 the fresh fish dealers paid an average of 2.8 cents per pound; in 1937, an average of 3.26 cents per pound; and in 1936, an average of 2.4 cents per pound. For a number of years the Seattle receipts of chum or fall salmon have annually exceeded 3½ million pounds, indicating that the 1939 season will be the poorest on record. In addition, the Canadian Government has placed an embargo on exports of fresh chum salmon which has eliminated purchases from this source. Reports from British Columbia also indicate a very light run of chum salmon. The Canadian canned chum pack of 365,594 cases to November 11, 1939, is 167,237 cases, or approximately 11,705,000 pounds, short of the 1938 pack of 533,231 cases to the same date.

FISHING ACTIVITY IN HULL, ENGLAND, AT LOW EBB

The fishing industry at Hull in late October was reported to be about 10 percent of the pre-war capacity, according to information furnished by the American Consulate at Hull and published in "Foodstuffs Round the World" on December 1. It was also reported, however, that 10 trawlers which were requisitioned and taken from Hull were to be returned to the fishing fleet and that 20 additional vessels which were requisitioned but not yet taken over by the Government were to be released from requisition. It was further understood that 7 trawlers were to be returned to Grimsby.

HERRING CATCH IN ICELAND SMALLER

The Icelandic herring catch for 1939 amounted to 253,018 barrels, according to recently published statistics appearing in "Foodstuffs Round the World" for November 24. This figure is 26 percent below the 1938 total of 342,300 barrels. The catches for other recent years follow: 1937, 210,000 barrels; 1936, 247,000 barrels; 1935, 132,000 barrels; and 1934, 217,000 barrels.

JAPAN ENFORCES INSPECTION OF CERTAIN MARINE PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR EXPORT

By Imperial Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, effective October 1, 1939, Japan provides for compulsory inspection of a number of marine products if intended for export. These articles as enumerated in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce publication "Foodstuffs Round the World" for November 24, include: Canned marine products; frozen marine products; agar-agar; fish powder; fish meal and seaweed products; seed oysters; and specified dried and salted marine products including seaweed, dried abalone, dried scallop, dried trepang, dried cuttle fish, sharks' fin, salted salmon and trout, dried cod fish dried shrimp, dried boiled fish, and dried oyster.

MANITOBA PRODUCTION OF CAVIAR UP BUT WHITEFISH DECREASES

There will be an increase in the production of caviar in Manitoba from the preceding annual average of 1,000 pounds to about 3,000 pounds this year as a result of an open season for sturgeon in the Winnipeg River, according to information furnished by the American Consulate General at Winnipeg and published on December 1 in "Foodstuffs Round the World". The caviar brings about $1.50 to $1.75 per pound at Winnipeg and most of it is consigned to New York.

The report further stated that the catch of whitefish in Winnipeg during 1939 would amount to about 2,000,000 pounds, which is a decrease of approximately 20 percent as compared with the catch in the preceding two years. About 90 percent of the catch of whitefish finds its outlet in the markets of the United States.

NETHERLANDS NORTH SEA FISHING SUSPENDED ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

The American Consulate at Rotterdam reported on September 27 that the Netherlands had suspended operation of its drift net and trawl fleets as a result of the European War, according to "Foodstuffs Round the World" published on November 10 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consequently, supplies of fresh fish are restricted to catches by small craft in territorial waters, occasional landings at Ymuiden by foreign trawlers, and consignments by truck from Denmark.

The Netherland Government believes that fishing can be conducted in the North Sea without danger if proper precautions are observed, and it has taken measures to advise the personnel of fishing craft of the location of mine fields; however, the crews are not inclined to go to sea. It is reported that labor unions are demanding an increase of 100 percent in wages and war risk insurance for the crews from the owners of steam trawlers at Ymuiden, but no agreement has thus far been reached. The drift net fleet on January 1, 1939, consisted of 255 units and the trawl fleet, 652 units.

Government control of food exports has resulted in discontinuing export shipments of pickled herring.

NEW WHALING FACTORY SHIP BEING CONSTRUCTED IN JAPAN

The Japanese press reports that the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company has accepted the contract for constructing a new "mother ship" for the Kyokuyo Whaling Company, according to

information obtained from the office of the Commercial Attache in Tokyo and published on November 17 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in "Foodstuffs Round the World". This vessel, which it is reported will be of the same type as the Kyokuyo Maru, will have a capacity of between 17,000 and 18,000 gross tons. It was stated that new features of the vessel would include apparatus for the treatment on board of whale skins and bones for the manufacture of substitute articles required during Japan's present economic situation.

UNITED STATES PACIFIC COAST CATCH OF WHALES UP IN 1939

Preliminary data show that 222 whales were taken in the waters off Alaska and California by United States whaling craft during the 1939 season. Those taken off Alaska were processed at Akutan and those taken off California, at McNear's Beach. The Alaska catch was reported to consist of 171 finback, humpback, sperm, and blue whales. This compares with 173 whales including the same species taken during 1938. The current season at Akutan extended from June 8 to October 10, both dates inclusive. The station operated at McNear's Beach in California was reported to have processed 51 whales. This is the largest catch reported for California since the Whaling Treaty Act became effective. In 1938 only one whale was reported taken and in 1937 the catch consisted of 37 whales. The California station operated from May 4 to November 4.

SALE OF SS FRANGO AUTHORIZED

The United States Maritime Commission has authorized the sale of the SS Frango owned by the American Whaling Company, 39 Water Street, New York City. It is reported that the purchaser will be a Norwegian. The Frango is now at Fredrikstad, Norway, with a cargo of oil from previous operations, which it is understood has been sold to Swedish interests. The Frango engaged in whaling in Shark's Bay, Australia, during the 1937 and 1938 seasons under licenses issued by the United States; however, it did not operate during the past summer and at the present time holds no whaling licenses issued by the United States.

FROZEN FISH TRADE

Domestic Holdings of Frozen Fish Decline

Domestic holdings of frozen fishery products amounted to 84,506,000 pounds on November 15, 1939, a decline of 9 percent as compared with the same date last year. Reduced stocks of halibut, sablefish, and salmon in the Pacific section accounted for the major portion of the decrease. The principal items in storage on November 15 of the current year were halibut, 9,451,000 pounds; whiting, 8,705,000 pounds; salmon, 7,714,000 pounds; haddock fillets, 7,190,000 pounds; mackerel, 6,435,000 pounds; shrimp, 3,421,000 pounds; and rosefish fillets, 3,381,000 pounds.

During the month ended November 15, 1939, there was a large increase in the holdings of ciscoes, lake trout, pollock fillets, sablefish, fall and pink salmon, sea herring, and shrimp, while the holdings of haddock fillets, halibut, mackerel, swordfish, and whiting showed a marked decline.

Cold-storage plants in the United States and Alaska froze 15,771,000 pounds of fish and 2,820,000 pounds of shellfish during the month ended November 15, 1939. This is a decline of 19 percent in the freezings of fish and of 9 percent in the quantity of shellfish frozen as compared with the same period in 1938. The principal items frozen during the month were shrimp, 2,246,000 pounds; salmon, 1,856,000 pounds; rosefish fillets, 1,795,000 pounds; pollock fillets, 1,484,000 pounds; sablefish, 1,189,000 pounds; and haddock fillets, 1,102,000 pounds. Important species frozen in considerably greater quantities during the month ended November 15 than during the same period last year were halibut, lake trout, rosefish fillets, and sablefish. Items frozen in smaller quantities were sea herring, mackerel, pollock fillets, salmon, and shrimp.

The freezings of all species of salmon except steelhead trout were less than a year ago; those of fall and pink salmon were unusually small, amounting to but 888,000 pounds, a decline of 73 percent as compared with the same period in 1938 and 89 percent less than the average for the past five years.

Boston Holdings 24 Percent Less than in 1938

Boston cold-storage holdings of fish and shellfish on November 29 amounted to 13,652,000 pounds, 24 percent below those of a year ago. Appreciably smaller quantities of haddock and pollock fillets, large and medium mackerel, and whiting are primarily responsible for the current decline. The holdings of haddock fillets totaled 3,053,000 pounds, pollock fillets 1,495,000 pounds, large and medium mackerel 504,000 pounds, and whiting 1,346,000 pounds, representing decreases of 28 percent, 45 percent, 74 percent, and 42 percent, respectively. It is important to note, however, that while holdings of large and medium mackerel declined 74 percent as indicated, the holdings of small mackerel during the same period rose 236 percent to 2,132,000 pounds, due to an abundance of this size.

The general trend of the Boston holdings during the 5-week period ending November 29 was upward, total stocks rising 2 percent. Classifications reflecting sizeable gains were cod and pollock fillets, the latter increasing from 71,000 to 1,495,000 pounds. Haddock fillets, however, decreased more than a million and a quarter pounds during the period. The holdings consisted of 26 classifications of salt-water fish, and 3 each of fresh-water fish and shellfish. One-half of the total holdings was made up of 5 classifications of fillets--haddock, pollock, cod, rosefish, and miscellaneous. As was true last year, haddock fillets, in poundage, was the principal item stored with a total of 3,053,000 pounds. The holdings of fresh-water fish and shellfish are relatively unimportant in the Boston frozen fish trade as together they amount to less than 11 percent.

New York Frozen Fishery Stocks Approximate Those of 1938

Stocks of frozen fishery products in New York City cold-storage warehouses on November 30 totaled 9,453,000 pounds, according to statistics compiled by the Fishery Market News Service. Last year on the comparable date holdings were 18,000 pounds greater. It is important to note, however, that while the current total is practically identical with that of 1938 the holdings of several important classifications differed considerably. Of importance to shellfish dealers and fishermen is the fact that on November 30 total shellfish holdings amounted to but 2,007,000 pounds, a decrease of 723,000 pounds. This decline is attributable primarily to lesser amounts of shrimp and scallops. Current shrimp and scallop stocks amount to 802,000 pounds and 373,000 pounds, respectively, which, compared with last year's holdings, represent a decline of 42 percent and 47 percent. Offsetting the decrease in shellfish stocks was the increased storage of fresh-water fish, principally sturgeon and whitefish. Sturgeon stocks on November 30 reached 937,000 pounds and whitefish holdings amounted to 835,000 pounds--gains of 47 percent and 82 percent, respectively. Although 63 classifications of fishery products are stored in the New York warehouses, about one-tenth of all stocks is composed of sturgeon, the largest individual item.

Stocks of salt-water fish are slightly under last year, 4,754,000 pounds being stored on November 30 as compared with 4,804,000 pounds in 1938. Butterfish and shad holdings of 676,000 pounds and 433,000 pounds are 42 percent and 60 percent higher than last year. Current mackerel holdings total 556,000 pounds, 34 percent below the 1938 figure.

Chicago Warehouses Store Large Quantities of Lake Trout

Stocks of frozen lake trout in Chicago cold-storage warehouses rose rapidly during November, according to statistics compiled by the Fishery Market News Service. On November 30 warehouse stocks of this species reached 960,000 pounds, a gain of 274 percent over the 257,000 pounds held on October 26, 1939. On December 1, last year, 748,000 pounds were stored. The holdings of lake herring and chubs also increased 193,000 pounds, or 64 per-

cent, to a total of 493,000 pounds, practically the same as on December 1, a year ago. Shrimp holdings likewise increased 173,000 pounds, or 58 percent, to 471,000 pounds, which, however, was slightly less than half of last year's comparable total. Blue pike and sauger holdings of 811,000 pounds showed a decrease of 18,000 pounds since October, but, nevertheless, still amounted to three times the quantity held in 1938.

The total holdings of all kinds of frozen seafoods, consisting of 45 different classifications, amounted to 5,865,000 pounds on November 30. On October 26 they totaled 4,712,000 pounds, while a year ago on December 1 they were 5,933,000 pounds.

CANNED FISH TRADE

British Columbia Salmon Pack Over 1,500,000 Cases

On November 25 the British Columbia salmon pack totaled 1,521,000 standard cases, as compared with 1,696,000 cases on November 26 last year and a final season's total of 1,528,000 cases in 1935, the most recent comparable cycle year for sockeye salmon, according to the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, Vancouver, B. C. Since October 21 the only species packed in any quantity were chum or keta salmon with 93,000 cases and silver or coho salmon with 7,000 cases for seasonal totals of 378,000 and 245,000 cases, respectively. The chum salmon pack is 30 percent under the total for the comparable date a year ago while the silver salmon pack is 20 percent less. The balance of this year's pack consists of 619,000 cases of humpback or pink salmon, which is 55 percent over a year ago; 265,000 cases of red or sockeye salmon, which is 40 percent under 1938; and 16,000 cases of chinook or king salmon, which is practically the same as last year.

Shrimp Packing Operations Past Peak

During the period from July 1 to November 25 the 40 canneries packing shrimp in the Gulf and South Atlantic States under the supervision of the Seafood Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration have packed 942,000 standard cases as compared, for similar periods, with 860,000 cases in 1938, 1,027,000 cases in 1937, and 696,000 cases in 1936, according to the Jacksonville Fishery Market News office. The average season's pack recently has approximated 1 million cases. Less than 50,000 cases were packed in the two weeks prior to November 25, indicating that operations are slowing down considerably. Of the current total, approximately 738,000 cases have been canned according to the standard wet pack, 163,000 cases according to the standard dry pack, and the balance in odd sizes and in glass. Almost 51 million pounds of shrimp were required for the pack to November 25. The canneries have averaged 55 operating days since July 1.

California Sardine Pack Over Last Year

The pack of California sardines thus far during the current season has amounted to 552,000 cases of 48 one-pound cans, according to information released by the State's Division of Fish and Game. This represents an increase of 13 percent over the season's pack of 489,000 cases through October a year ago. The packing during the current season started in the Monterey district in September but did not get under way in the San Francisco district until October. In the fall of 1938 packing was conducted in both districts as early as August. The Monterey district has accounted for 89 percent of the current season's pack through October.

Maine Pack of Canned Sardines Up

The pack of sardines in the State of Maine has exceeded 2,100,000 cases, according to the Bureau's agent in charge of the Fishery Market News Service at Boston. This pack is greater than that in any year since the Bureau began the annual collection of statistics

of the pack of sardines in 1921. The largest pack prior to that for the current year since 1921 was produced in 1928 and amounted to 2,056,000 cases. The pack in 1938 amounted to only 672,000 cases. It is stated that approximately 90 percent of this year's pack has already been sold.

Sardine Production in Portugal at Low Level

The sardine industry has been adversely affected by the shortage of fish off the important Setubal region of Portugal, according to information published on December 1 in "Foodstuffs Round the World" by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Stocks are reported to be low and the production of sardines decreased by about 40 percent thus far this year as compared with the same period in 1938.

California Tuna Pack Continues to Increase

The California tuna pack for the period between January 1 and October 31 amounted to 3,039,000 cases (48 one-half pound cans), according to the preliminary monthly release of the State's Division of Fish and Game. The 10-months' pack is 20 percent over the 1938 total of 2,538,000 cases for the same period.

Fifty-six percent of all the tuna canned was the yellowfin variety. Other varieties in order of volume packed were striped tuna; albacore; bluefin; bonito; tuna, tonno style; tuna flakes; and yellowtail. Fifty-one percent of the total pack was processed in the San Diego district; 48 percent in the San Pedro district; and the remainder in the Monterey district.

California Mackerel Pack Below that of 1938

Monthly preliminary data published by the Division of Fish and Game of the State of California show the mackerel pack for the first 10 months of 1939 to be 530,000 cases of 48 one-pound cans, or 23 percent less than the 1938 pack for the same period. Ninety-one percent of the total mackerel pack was canned in the San Pedro district.

Increased Production of Canned Fish in Australia

The weekly pack of the local species known in Australia as "salmon" has been increased from 1,000 cases of 1-pound tall cans in mid-July to 2,000 cases of 1-pound talls, 1,320 cases of half-pounds, and 1,500 cases of quarter-pounds in late September, according to "Foodstuffs Round the World" published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on November 10, 1939.

It is reported that the one company packing this species was expecting new machinery from California about the middle of October. It was anticipated that this new equipment would permit an increase to about three times the present output of their cannery at Narooma. The report further stated that this species taken from waters about 200 miles south of Sydney is comparable in texture and flavor with the chum salmon of Alaska, according to the Australian Bureau of Fisheries. The entire production is said to be consumed in the local market. The retail price is from about 6 to 20 percent less than imported chum salmon.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FISHERY PRODUCTS INCREASES

Imports of edible fishery products into the United States during each month of the current year have exceeded those for corresponding months in 1938, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In October these imports totaled 35,937,000 pounds, an increase of 16 percent as compared with the same month last year. The leading items imported during October were salted groundfish, 7,672,000 pounds, an increase of 34 per-

cent as compared with the same month in 1938; fresh or frozen fresh-water fish, 5,326,000 pounds, an increase of 20 percent; canned sardines, 5,108,000 pounds, an increase of 107 percent; and salted herring, 2,378,000 pounds, a decrease of 44 percent. Imports of canned sardines were unusually large, exceeding those for any month during the past three years.

During the first 10 months of the current year 291,623,000 pounds of edible fishery products were imported into this country. This is an increase of 20 percent as compared with the same period last year but slightly less than the quantity imported during this period in either 1936 or 1937. Items received in considerably greater volume than a year ago were canned crab meat, 9,923,000 pounds, an increase of 35 percent; canned tuna, 8,549,000 pounds, an increase of 34 percent; and salted groundfish, 43,893,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent. The only important commodity imported in smaller quantities during the current year was salted herring, the imports of which amounted to 22,647,000 pounds, a decrease of 2 percent.

Exports of edible fishery products during October, which amounted to 18,512,000 pounds, were the largest for any month since February 1937 and were 52 percent greater than those for the previous month. The increase resulted from large exports of canned sardines, which totaled 10,349,000 pounds. This is an increase of 226 percent as compared with the previous month and 181 percent more than was exported in October 1938. It will be noted that there was a large increase in both the imports and exports of canned sardines during October. It is interesting to observe in this connection that reports from Maine and California indicate that the domestic packs of both the Maine and California sardines during the current year are expected to be the largest in history.

Shipments of canned salmon to foreign countries during October amounted to 5,829,000 pounds, a decrease of 45 percent as compared with the same month last year. During the first 10 months of the current year exports of all edible fishery products totaled 101,157,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent as compared with the same period in 1938.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF IMPORTED SEAFOODS IN NETHERLANDS EXPECTED

An increased consumption of imported fish and shellfish in the Netherlands is expected, according to the American Consulate at Rotterdam and reported in "Foodstuffs Round the World" published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on November 10. Almost complete cessation of fishing for deep sea varieties in the Netherlands resulted in depleted local stocks and price advances from 10 to 25 percent by late September. Netherlands imports of preserved fish and shellfish for the first 8 months of 1939 aggregated 3,211 tons as compared with 1,985 tons in the same period of 1938. Japan alone in 1939 contributed 2,107 tons of these imports, including 1,568 tons of salmon, 502 tons of pilchards, and 37 tons of lobsters and crabs. During this 8-month period in 1939 imports from the United States amounted to 523 tons of canned fish, including 320 tons of salmon and 184 tons of pilchards. Although the quality of canned seafoods from the United States is appreciated in the Netherlands, Japanese canned commodities enjoy the greater sales on account of the price differential. It was reported that there is a good demand in the Netherlands for fresh and frozen salmon due to the shortage of more desirable species of North Sea fish such as sole and turbot. A good outlet is also reported for American mild-cured salmon which is smoked locally before consumption.

THE COVER PAGE

More than 10,000 of the 130,000 commercial fishermen in this country gain their livelihood in whole or in part by tonging oysters. Seventy-five hundred of these tongers are employed on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary waters. About 40 percent of the domestic harvest of oyster meats, which aggregates 95,000,000 pounds annually, is taken by tongs. The tonging of oysters is one of the most arduous of commercial fishing activities. A pair of tongs consists of two wooden shafts about 12 to 16 feet in length, each of which terminates in a half-basket-like device made of iron. The two shafts are fastened together with a pin near the basket end. In fishing the half baskets are lowered to the bottom of the body of water and the shafts are operated scissors fashion to break the oysters loose and finally to close the basket. Then the basket with its contents is drawn into the boat. A catch of 15 bushels in a day's time is considered good.

Our December cover page shows in the foreground an oysterman with tongs hauled up and oysters in the basket. On the left a tonger is culling his catch; that is, removing and throwing overboard undersized oysters, shells, rocks, and other refuse.

FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS
(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
FRESH FISH LANDINGS				
Boston, Mass.	October	22,730	24,103	23,678
Gloucester, Mass.	do	7,462	5,403	7,047
Portland, Me.	do	1,642	1,407	1,431
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod	do	4,356	6,500	3,317
Haddock	do	10,920	8,476	11,835
Mackerel	do	767	1,235	4,194
Rosefish	do	8,373	5,746	6,244
Pacific Coast:				
Halibut, North Pacific ports	do	3,531	2,984	4,721
Halibut, Seattle	do	2,585	1,665	1,821
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO 1/				
Salt-water fish	do	1,620	596	1,431
Fresh-water fish	do	2,784	2,083	2,034
Shellfish, etc.	do	1,254	537	669
By truck	do	1,724	1,614	1,666
By express	do	2,202	1,009	2,002
By freight	do	1,733	593	967
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS 2/				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish	November	4,754	4,854	4,308
Fresh-water fish	do	2,692	1,971	2,608
Shellfish, etc.	do	2,006	2,686	1,879
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish	do	12,214	16,611	11,791
Fresh-water fish	do	34	39	42
Shellfish, etc.	do	1,404	1,296	1,535
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish	do	1,515	1,212	1,435
Fresh-water fish	do	3,489	2,484	2,496
Shellfish, etc.	do	690	1,203	514
Unclassified	do	170	699	267
United States:				
Cod fillets	do	1,990	1,641	1,813
Croakers	do	2,260	1,483	2,759
Haddock fillets	do	7,190	7,672	8,135
Halibut	do	9,451	12,043	11,208
Mackerel	do	6,435	5,027	7,012
Rosefish fillets	do	3,381	2,363	3,218
Salmon	do	7,714	14,760	6,654
Whiting	do	8,705	8,906	9,483
Shrimp	do	3,421	4,388	2,604
New England, all species	do	26,144	26,144	27,307
Middle Atlantic, all species	do	14,833	13,880	13,913
South Atlantic, all species	do	4,402	4,787	4,714
North Central East, all species	do	15,056	11,916	11,203
North Central West, all species	do	4,079	4,188	3,095
South Central, all species	do	2,209	2,016	1,805
Pacific, all species	do	19,782	30,099	20,943
FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE 3/				
Exports:				
All edible fishery commodities	October	18,512	17,088	12,197
Canned salmon	do	5,829	10,664	5,923
Canned sardines	do	10,349	3,684	3,174
Imports:				
All edible fishery commodities	do	35,937	31,099	29,350
Fresh-water fish and eels, fresh or frozen	do	5,326	4,424	3,649
Canned tuna	do	986	397	1,127
Canned sardines	do	5,108	2,468	3,475
Cod, haddock, hake, etc., pickled or salted	do	7,672	5,706	4,901
Herring, pickled or salted	do	2,378	4,263	1,127
Crab meat, sauce, and paste	do	1,689	736	1,124
Lobsters, not canned	do	297	193	448
Lobsters, canned	do	77	90	82

1/ Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers, including smokers.

2/ Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those at Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month, and those for geographical areas and the total of the United States which are as of the 15th of the month.

3/ From data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Note.-Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

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Chicago, Ill.	E. C. Hinsdale.....	200 N. Jefferson St. Market News Service.....
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Jacksonville, Fla.	S. C. Denham.....	309 Duval Bldg. Market News Service.....
New York, N. Y.	W. H. Dumont.....	33-A Fulton St. Market News Service.....
San Pedro, Calif.	C. B. Tendick.....	Post Office Bldg. Fishery Statistics.....
Seattle, Wash.	V. J. Samson.....	421 Bell St. Terminal. Market News Service.....
Seattle, Wash.	R. W. Harrison.....	2725 Montlake Blvd. Fisheries Tech. Laboratory.....

Division of Fish Culture

LaCross, Wis.	C. F. Culler.....	District Headquarters.....
Seattle, Wash.	F. J. Foster.....	2725 Montlake Blvd. Regional Headquarters.....

Division of Scientific Inquiry

Ann Arbor, Mich.	Dr. John Van Oosten.....	University Museums. Great Lakes Fish. Investigations
Beaufort, N. C.	Dr. Herbert F. Prytherch...	Fisheries Biological Laboratory.....
Cambridge, Mass.	W. C. Herrington.....	Room A-210 Harvard Biol. Lab. N.At.Fish. Investigations
College Park, Md.	Robert A. Nesbit.....	Horticultural Bldg., U. of Md. Mid. & S. At. Fish. Invest.
Columbia, Mo.	Dr. M. M. Ellis.....	101 Willis Ave. Interior Waters Investigations.....
Milford, Conn.	Dr. Victor Loosanoff.....	New England Oyster Investigations.....
New Orleans, La.	M. J. Lindner.....	336 Chartres St. Gulf Shrimp Investigations.....
Pensacola, Fla.	Dr. A. E. Hopkins.....	Box 1826. Gulf Oyster Investigations.....
Seattle, Wash.	Dr. F. A. Davidson.....	2725 Montlake Blvd. Fisheries Biological Laboratory.
Stanford University, Calif.	O. E. Sette.....	Room 450-B Jordan Hall. Pilchard Investigations.....

Division of Alaska Fisheries

Juneau, Alaska.....	C. L. Olson.....	Federal Bldg. Alaska Fisheries Service.....
Seattle, Wash.	J. Steele Culbertson.....	706 Federal Bldg. Alaska Fisheries Service.....

FISHERY INDUSTRIAL AND MARKETING PUBLICATIONS

There follows a list of some of the industrial or marketing publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, which are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices quoted. Price List 21, which includes a complete list of the available publications of the Bureau, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, free of charge.

INVESTIGATIONAL REPORTS

No. 43. Some Effects of Ultraviolet Irradiation of Haddock Fillets. 1939. 5¢.

No. 42. A Plan for the Development of the Hawaiian Fisheries. 1939. 10¢.

No. 41. The Mineral Content of the Edible Portions of Some American Fishery Products. 1938. 5¢.

No. 40. Pacific Salmon Oils. 1939. 5¢.

No. 39. Trade in Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products and Related Marketing Considerations in the San Francisco Bay Area. 1938. 10¢.

No. 38. Marketing of Shad on the Atlantic Coast. 1938. 10¢.

No. 37. Preliminary Report on the Cause of the Oyster Industry of the York River, Va., and the Effects of Pulp-mill Pollution on Oysters. 1938. 10¢.

No. 32. Studies on Drying Cod and Haddock Waste. 1935. 5¢.

No. 30. Effect of Manufacture on the Quality of Nonoily Fish Meals. 1935. 5¢.

No. 28. Studies on the Utilization of Swordfish Livers. 1935. 5¢.

No. 26. Fishery for Red Snappers and Groupers in the Gulf of Mexico. 1935. 5¢.

No. 25. The Iodine Content of Some American Fishery Products. 1935. 5¢.

No. 24. Modifications in Gear Curtail the Destruction of Undersized Fish in Otter Trawling. 1935. 5¢.

No. 21. Shrimp Industry of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. 1934. 10¢.

No. 20. Studies on the Smoking of Haddock. 1934. 5¢.

No. 18. The Iodine Content of Oysters. 1934. 5¢.

No. 16. Developments in Refrigeration of Fish in the United States. 1932. 5¢.

No. 14. Fisheries of the Virgin Islands of the United States. 1932. 5¢.

No. 13. Fisheries of Puerto Rico. 1932. 5¢.

No. 7. Market for Marine Animal Oils in the United States. 1931. 15¢.

No. 1. Menhaden Industry. 1931. 25¢.

FISHERY CIRCULARS

No. 25. Natural History and Methods of Controlling the Common Oyster Drills. 1937. 5¢.

No. 23. Decline in Haddock Abundance on Georges Bank and a Practical Remedy. 1936. 5¢.

No. 22. Organizing and Incorporating Fishery Cooperative Marketing Associations. 1936. 5¢.

No. 21. The Story of Oysters. 1936. 5¢.

No. 19. Practical Fish Cookery. 1935. 5¢.

No. 18. Conditions Affecting the Southern Winter Trawl Fishery. 1935. 5¢.

No. 15. Aquatic Shell Industries. 1934. 5¢.

No. 12. Introduction of Japanese Oysters into the United States. 1932. 5¢.

No. 11. Some Unusual Markets for Fish and Shellfish. 1932. 5¢.

No. 3. Market for Fresh Oysters in 14 Cities of the United States. 1931. 10¢.

ECONOMIC CIRCULARS

No. 74. Application of Preservatives to Fishing Nets. 1931. 5¢.

No. 69. Salmon—an Economical and Valuable Food. 1929. 10¢.

DOCUMENTS

No. 1092. Pacific Salmon Fisheries. 1930. 65¢.

No. 1078. Utilization of Shrimp Waste. 1930. 10¢.

No. 1075. Net Preservative Treatments. 1930. 5¢.

No. 1065. Bibliography on Cod-liver Oil in Animal Feeding. 1929. 10¢.

No. 1059. Fishing Grounds of the Gulf of Maine. 1929. 25¢.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

No. 33. Propagation and Distribution of Food Fishes, Fiscal Year 1937. 10¢.

No. 32. Fishery Industries of the United States, 1937. 25¢.

No. 31. Alaska Fishery and Fur-seal Industries in 1937. 25¢.

No. 30. Progress in Biological Inquiries, 1937. 15¢.

ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE-LISTED PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE FORWARDED DIRECT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND NOT TO THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES

TRADE IN FRESH AND FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS AND RELATED MARKETING CONSIDERATIONS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

Investigational Report No. 39

Information relating to San Francisco's supply of fishery commodities, marketing channels, the nature of the consuming market, trade practices, and problems of the fishery industry are incorporated in Fisheries Investigational Report No. 39, entitled "Trade in Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products and Related Marketing Considerations in the San Francisco Bay Area", by Barton DeLoach. Included among the salient points brought out in the report are the following:

1. The annual per capita consumption of fishery commodities in the San Francisco Bay area is about 25 pounds or nearly twice the average per capita consumption for all of the United States.

2. The species of major importance in San Francisco's retail trade on an annual basis are flounders, halibut, salmon, and crabs.

3. The species of moderate importance in the retail trade of San Francisco include barracuda, catfish, hake, herring, horse mackerel, "lingcod", mackerel, pilchard, rockfishes, sablefish, sea bass, shad, abalone, clams, oysters, shrimp, and spiny lobsters.

The complete report, which discusses the many phases of the marketing of fishery commodities in the San Francisco Bay area, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents. If purchased in quantity lots of 100 or more, a discount of 25 percent is allowed.